

NUMBER 160.

PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your

DAILY GAZETTE

**Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK
OF STAIRS,
Main Street, Janesville.**

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,
TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES
 Together with a
RUGGLES JOBBER
 exclusively for
Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.
 The facilities of this establishment in the line of **PASS
PRESSES** cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and in
 general run of work turned out at this office will be

comparison with any thing done in this state.
All Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the
country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city
in the morning, and wish to take home with them in
the evening anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cakes
Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Jausaville, are invited to

Test the Matter

at this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in concluding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,
CATALOGUES,
ADDRESSES,
HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
JUMBERS, ETC.

NOTES OF HAND,
 BILL HEADS,
 BY-LAWS,
 PATRIN,
 BANKERS,
 RECEIPTS,
 TICKETS,
 LAW DICTIONARIES,
 BLANKS,
 TELETYPE HEADS,
 ENVELOPES,
 NOTICES,
 &c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a firm whose gen-
 erosity and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equal

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
 fane of the proprietors is also given to every job done
 at the office, and if an error is committed by the office
 the job will be repaired without charge.
 We solicit the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for executing it.
 In the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
 not only with the manner in which their orders are
 filled, but the prices charged.
Holt, Howan & Wilcox.
Journal of a Residence
 on a
GEORGIAN PLANTATION

BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLI, just received at a
for sale at
131st

NEW GOODS!

JUST received at Bosle's, a beautiful assortment of

Summer Hats

in great variety of styles

Old Styles Selling Cheaper than Ever

je2706d

FOR SALE.

A NICE house, small enough for a large family and
large, enough for a small one. It contains six fire
places, three beds, a parlor, sitting room and kitchen,
bath, and a large garden.

The house was not built to sell it was not, but owing to
 the poor health of the owner it was offered for sale
 any one wishing to purchase a good house can do so
 by calling at this office. J. 0011

A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,
 BY JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL. D.
 JUST received at Guttselland's Literary Emporium
 57 South 1st, 1863. J. 57 47

Sweth's Infallible Liniment
 FOR sale at the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main
 Street. (my141) C. H. COLW.

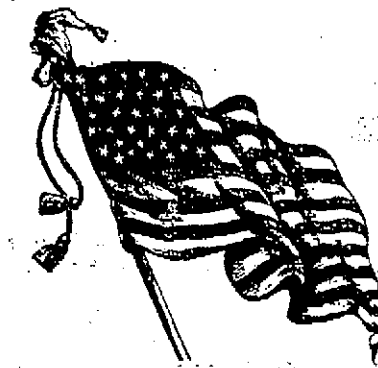
NEWSPAPER

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 12, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
OF Columbia County;
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
OF Walworth County;
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LOUIS FAIRCHILD,
OF Dane County;
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF Trempealeau County;
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
OF Milwaukee County;
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. H. RAMSEY,
OF Oconto County;
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
OF Grant County;
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,
OF Winnebago County.

From Charleston.

Charleston has not been burned, as reported, but preparations have been made for shelling the city. The magazine of Fort Moultrie has been exploded by a shell from the Weehawken, and the village of Moultrieville burned. Fort Sumter has not yet surrendered.

The effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in the South.

The following letter, captured in Brandon, Mississippi, by Captain Dennis, of the 72d Ohio regiment, gives the rebel view of the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation:

BRANDON, Miss., July 15, 1863.

This entire section is fleeing eastward. Georgia will have a population of 5,000,000 to feed this year. Run, utter and ruin, has swept over this state. The negro emancipation policy, at which we so long howled, is the most potent lever of our overthrow. It stands upon us unawares, and we can do nothing to the plantations, camps deserted, families without servants, and without necessary attendants, women and children in want and misery.

In short, the disadvantages to us now, arising from the negroes, are ten-fold greater than have been all the advantages derived from them earlier in the war. It is useless to discuss the errors of the past—possibly there are none that could have been avoided—but certainly we are a defeated and ruined people—born of our strength—powerless for a successful solution of the problem undertaken; or rather ours was erroneous. The solution has been shown us by a more favored people.

It will be recollected that the most persistent efforts were made by the copperheads to impress the public mind with the belief that the emancipation proclamation could have no effect beyond the lines of our armies, and many conservative republicans took the same ground. Those who believed in the policy—the radicals, as they are called—insisted that the slaves would soon hear of a proclamation of freedom, should it be issued, and that they would desert their masters. It was urged that this would especially be the case if the able-bodied male slaves were at the same time received into the army and enlisted and armed as soldiers to fight for their own freedom. All this was opposed and derided by those weak in the faith or disloyal at heart. But the radical policy has been vindicated in this instance as in all others in the conduct of the war where it has been adopted. That the slaves throughout the state of Mississippi, as well as all over the south, hundreds of miles from our forces, "steal away" from their masters and come to our camps, is now so well attested that it cannot be denied. Their withdrawal from the service of the rebel planters stops the cultivation of the soil. This brings ruin and starvation upon the white masters, as they are as unfitted to take care of themselves as children, and they have no alternative left but to submit to federal authority.

The above letter from Mississippi is pretty conclusive evidence, we should think, of the potency of the proclamation in crushing this rebellion. Yet the copperheads, while they pretend to be loyal to the constitution and to wish for the triumph of the Union cause, are assailing the President with the most bitter malignity for issuing it; and why? There can be but one answer, and that is, it is hurting the rebels too much. Did they honestly wish the triumph of the government over this rebellion, they would say amen to every measure calculated to accomplish that end, instead of sneering at, and abusing the administration for every measure it adopts.

The Richmond Examiner, of April 16, 1861, said: "War will disorganize the industry of the north; it can have little effect upon the industry of the south." Two years have proved the folly of such expectations. The industry of the south is running away towards the north star, and the slaveholders are afraid to think of the number of slaves they have lost.

Hon. D. S. Littlefield, of Sheboygan Falls, a prominent democrat and formerly a member of the assembly, repudiates the

The Status of H. L. Palmer.

The friends of H. L. Palmer, the copperhead nominee for governor in this state, are extremely solicitous to present him in the attitude of a loyal man and a supporter of the war. To prove this, an old speech of his at a war meeting in Milwaukee is quoted, where he urged volunteering for the army, with probably the same motive some of our own copperheads engaged actively in the same measure—i. e., to save themselves from the chances of a draft or the payment of a fee for a substitute. They now neither favor volunteering nor sustain the law for the draft, and talk in opposition to every measure adopted by the government to suppress the rebellion by arms. We have, however, a later definition of the position of Mr. Palmer, by himself, when he said:

"I hope to see the disgraceful assault upon American rights in the person of Vallandigham, culminate in his election to the office of governor of Ohio."

Now, to show you what kind of a man Mr. Palmer sustains and hopes to see elected governor of Ohio, we will give extracts from some of his public speeches:

"If any one or more of the states of this Union should at any time secede, for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge, much as I may deplore it, I never would, as a representative in the congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in civil war."—C. L. Vallandigham, at Cooper Institute, Nov. 2, 1860.

"Was ever a people before delivered over to such folly and wickedness? Truly you have said that it is from 'hell and not from heaven.' I thank you for your pamphlet. I have distributed all but one copy for myself. I send you a copy of my speech of February 20, 1861. But all is over now. It is too late for anything but peaceful separation."—C. L. Vallandigham to Rev. Sabin Hough, April 20, 1861.

DARTON, April 30, 1861.
Rev. Sabin Hough, Cincinnati, Ohio:
DEAR SIR: I have just received yours, and concur with you heartily. The storm is passing, and I hope reason may return, and peace, for the present, with it. You say that I see nothing but separation, first of the free states and slave, and then of the west from the east, and then—I know not what. Very truly,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

"I have not voted for any army or navy bill, or any army or navy appropriation, since the meeting of congress on the 4th of July, 1861."—C. L. Vallandigham at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1862.

Such is the man Mr. Palmer desires to reward with a most honorable position, and clothe with the power to give effect to his reasonable designs, by obstructing the operations and plans of the government. Do the loyal people of Wisconsin wish to endorse the endorsement of the Ohio traitor? Will they not do with Mr. Palmer, as the people of Ohio will do with Mr. Vallandigham, put him on the shelf among his less conspicuous copperhead associates?

But we have cumulative proof on Mr. Palmer. In his acceptance of the nomination for governor, he declared that he endorsed every sentence and every line of the Ryan address! Let that address be the sole legacy of his political fortunes. He is unworthy of any favor from a loyal state.

Considerably Brassy!

The Madison Patriot exhibits more than its usual amount of impudence, which, by the way, is wholly unnecessary, in replying to our little paragraph about the inconsistency of one of its editors in voting against the Ryan address in the convention which issued it, and now supporting it, and his position in relation to the freedom of the slaves. It says:

"As to the Ryan address we did endorse it from the moment we heard it read in the convention to which it was delivered. * * * The reason why myself with several others voted against it, was not because the address was wrong or contained an untrue statement, but because we did not then see the policy of issuing any address."

Policy, according to its own admission, controls the conduct of the Patriot; principle is an utter stranger in the institution. Frankly avowed, however discredited the admission may be. But here is the lustrious gem in the Patriot's cabinet:

"As to the charge that we ever 'recommended the freedom of the slaves,' it is simply as false as it is absurd, for we have declared that if left wholly to us, we would say no to thousands times, rather than have the slaves turned loose among the white population. You must invent something more plausible than this, if you would draw a full house."

Let us see whether the Patriot has ever "recommended the freedom of the slaves." On the 25th of April, 1861, it published the following editorial article:

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
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Official Union Passenger Depot.

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After expelling the last rebel from his department, the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

MAINE, Sept. 10.
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Kirby Smith has called upon the old men in the western department that he is coming; that their services will not be needed in the rebel army more than sixty days. Late arrivals from below represent, on a theory of desertion, that it was a parade at Paducah on the 27th ult. it was announced by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that the rebel Gen. Magruder had been shot and killed in Galveston the week previous by a lieutenant, who suspected Magruder of criminal relations with his wife. The same authority states that the whole rebel force in Louisiana is not over 10,000. Dick Taylor's headquarters are at Camp Island.

The Texans are getting tired of fighting for their rights under Davis, and are all deserting. Bryon's Texas regiment, numbering 300 a month ago, had all deserted but sixty.

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Little Rock people are very bitter toward the Unionists, refusing greenbacks for delicacies. We expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

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Gold and railroad stocks declining rapidly in consequence of a rumor received at Philadelphia that Charleston has surrendered.

Gold is selling as low as 128½.
The stock market is decidedly lower. N. Y. Central is quoted at 132; Erie fell to 104½; Erie preferred stock is 1½ to 1½ lower; Michigan Central fell to 118; Illinois Central scrip declined 3½; Galena & Chicago & Rock Island declined 3 per cent; Chicago & Northwestern ½ lower.

New York, Sept. 11.
A special to the Tribune says: General Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee, tendered his resignation to the war department by telegraph.

It is supposed he contemplated it some time since, in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the government, but did not take the step till he could leave the service without discredit to himself.

After expelling the last rebel from his department, the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

MAINE, Sept. 10.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—A band of guerrillas have visited the wreck of the steamer Courier about twenty miles below Memphis, and it has been burned entirely up, the object being to prevent its being raised.

Everything is reported quiet in and around Vicksburg, except occasional and unimportant skirmishes with guerrillas. There are bands some miles back in the country. A quantity of cotton, and other property, was seized at Monroe, the western terminus of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad.

Kirby Smith has called upon the old men in the western department that he is coming; that their services will not be needed in the rebel army more than sixty days. Late arrivals from below represent, on a theory of desertion, that it was a parade at Paducah on the 27th ult. it was announced by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that the rebel Gen. Magruder had been shot and killed in Galveston the week previous by a lieutenant, who suspected Magruder of criminal relations with his wife. The same authority states that the whole rebel force in Louisiana is not over 10,000. Dick Taylor's headquarters are at Camp Island.

The Texans are getting tired of fighting for their rights under Davis, and are all deserting. Bryon's Texas regiment, numbering 300 a month ago, had all deserted but sixty.

The steamer Rose Hamilton has arrived at Helena from Duvall's Bluff, which place she left on Sunday. There has been no late fighting in Arkansas of any consequence. Merring has massed his forces near Bayou Maize, and it begins to be understood that they will fight, but fall back to the chain of hills in Saline county, south.

Little Rock people are very bitter toward the Unionists, refusing greenbacks for delicacies. We expect stirring news from that quarter soon.

A skirmish took place at Gendala, in the vicinity of Corinth. A large force of rebels is reported to be in possession of that place, and 3,000 cavalry sent to dislodge them, were successful. Six rebels were killed, and six taken prisoners. Our forces suffered no loss.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Five deserters arrived in Norfolk last evening from the second Louisiana regiment, stationed on the Blackwater. They report that the rebel force there consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about 1,600 in all. Longstreet was in North Carolina, looking after Gen. Peck.

New York, Sept. 12.—2 a. m.
The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans 5th, arrived at 10 o'clock. She was detained nine hours by Gen. Banks to carry dispatches. September 5th, in the Mississippi, passed a fleet containing General Grant's command, bound out by General Banks, and arrived at the residence of Gen. Banks, on the evening of the 4th. The troops and command of Major General Weibach were reviewed on the 4th by General Grant and Banks. Subsequent to the review, Gen. Grant, who was mounted upon a restive horse, which became frightened and attempted to run away, came in collision with a carriage. His injuries are not of a serious nature.

New York, Sept. 12.
The Adriatic has arrived. The news is anticipated. The Tribune's special says, it is not true as stated in a London letter published by one of our contemporaries, that one of the angle-rebel rams sailed from England during the last week of August. Government official dispatches, which are as late as a day as that all the rams whose departure was threatened, were still in the yards where they were built.

The War Department correspondent in the department of Gen. Banks gives us in a private note, intimation of an important movement, which has just been set on foot in that department. Until it is further advanced we do not feel at liberty to give any details. We shall publish full particulars at the earliest moment that such publication may seem prudent. We may at the present say that the movement is one which, if successful, will be productive of results of the highest importance.

[Special to the World.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
Rumors have been current to-day, that Charleston has been burned, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. We have, however, authority for stating that Gen. Gilmore was determined if, when he had full possession of Morris Island, Gen. Beauregard did not surrender, he would fire incendiary shells into the city for the purpose of destroying it as a cover and base of supplies for confederate forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
Times' special.—Deserters from the several armies had better take timely notice of their coming disgrace, particularly that frightfully great host of absentees from the Army of the Potomac. Their names will soon be published in the newspapers of the several states by districts, and sentences of military felony of the

